

(b) Why did this new system of manufacturing and labor attract so much attention?

(c) How did manufacturing affect the environment?

(d) How did the Factory Act of 1833 change the relationship between employer and employed?

B) Urbanization and its Consequences

1) What accounted for the growth of cities?

2) What did factories offer to newly displaced agricultural workers?

3) Overcrowding and Disease

(a) What was the central cause of overcrowding in cities?

(b) What effect did this have on the city's sanitation conditions?

(c) What was the effect on public health of poor sanitary conditions?

(d) How did government respond to the public health crisis?

(e) *New Sources, New Perspectives: Statistics and the Standard of Living of the Working Class*
(i) What is a good measure of the standard of living in the first half of the 19th century? How would you measure the standard of living today?

(ii) How do you explain the initial decline in non farm wages and the subsequent rise?

(iii) What are the virtues of using statistical measurement to determine the standard of living? What are the defects?

4) Middle Class Fears

(a) What perceived behaviors of the lower classes “threatened” the middle class? Were these fears actual or imagined?

C) Agricultural Perils and Prosperity

1) How did peasants seek to take advantage of increasing prices in agricultural goods?

2) What effect did railroads have on agriculture

3) Who still dominated rural society

4) How did the new merchant class seek respectability

5) What effect did Napoleon's Civil Code have on the inherited distribution of land?

6) How else did Europeans deal with a rising population

II) Reforming the Social Order

A) Cultural Responses to the Social Question

1) What was the Social Question?

2) Romantic Concerns about Industrial Life

(a) What was Romanticism response to Industrialization?

3) The Depiction of Social Conditions in Novels

(a) Why was the novel especially adept at addressing the social question?

(b) List various authors, their works and how they attempted to reform society

4) The Explosion of Culture

(a) How did ordinary citizens share in the “explosion” of culture?

(b) How does the daguerreotype bring attention to the social question

(c) Why do you think that a growing standard of living, especially for the middle class, leads to this “explosion of culture”

B) The Varieties of Social Reform

1) The Religious Impulse for Social Reform

(a) What was the Sunday School movement and what was it supposed to accomplish?

(b) How did women attempt to reform society?

(c) What was the temperance movement and how did they view drunkenness?

(d) Why did industrialists support the temperance movement?

2) Education and the reform of the poor

(a) How did social reformers view education?

(b) Why did the elites hope to impose discipline and order on the working class?

(c) Why was the SPCA created?

(d) Why was the New Poor Law Act of 1834 passed and what did it try to accomplish?

(e) What was the workhouse and why do you think it was so distasteful for many reformers?

3) Domesticity and the Subordination of Women

(a) What is domesticity?

(b) What did it hope to accomplish?

(c) Why is it a paradox?

(d) How did domesticity affect economic independence for women?

(e) How was this idea of distinct spheres for men and women illustrated by clothing?

(f) How did Victorian science reinforce the idea of a women's sexual inferiority?

(g) Why do you think that the Victorian's perpetuated this "Cult of Domesticity?"

C) Abuses and Reforms Overseas

1) How was imperialism different from colonialism?

2) Abolition of Slavery

(a) Who led the charge for the abolition of slavery?

(b) What are the differing interpretations historians give for the end of the African slave trade?

3) Economic and Political Imperialism

(a) What was the Opium War and how is it an example of Economic Imperialism?

D) Interpreting Images: Bearbaiting, p. 846

1) What does this engraving suggest about popular culture in the first part of the 19th century?

2) Why were reformers often drawn from the middle classes?

3) Why would reformers want to suggest that activities like bearbaiting were lower class sports?

4) Compare this engraving to "The Temperance Movement" (p. 845). What might account for the interest in reform movements of all kinds in this period?

III) The Ferment of Ideologies (p. 849-858)

A) How did each of the following ideologies attempt to solve the problems caused by industrialization and urbanization?

1) Liberalism

2) Socialism

3) Nationalism

B) The Spell of Nationalism

1) What did nationalists seek?

2) How did the rise of nationalism affect each of the following countries/peoples?

(a) Polish

(b) Italy/Giuseppe Mazzini

(c) German States/ Zollverein

(d) Russia

(e) Ireland

C) Liberalism in Economics and Politics

1) What did British liberals seek?

2) What were the Corn Laws, who supported their repeal and what was promised to the working class if they were replaced?

3) Why do you think that the repeal of the Corn Laws was supported primarily by the manufacturing class?

4) How did Louis-Philippe respond to reform in France?

5) How did Czar Nicholas I respond?

D) Socialism and the early labor movement

1) What did socialists envision

2) How did they plan to solve problems created by Urbanization and Industrialization

3) Socialism and Women

(a) Why do you think that women were so active in Socialist politics?

4) Collectivists and Communists

(a) Louis Blanc?

(b) Pierre-Joseph Proudhon?

(c) Describe the central desire of early communists

(d) Where was the most positive response to communist ideas? Why?

(e) Why did Marx and Engels embrace Industrialism?

5) Working Class Organizations

(a) What are some examples of working class organizations?

(b) What was the aim of Chartism?

(c) What specific reforms did the Peoples Charter call for?

(d) How is the early Chartist movement different from other “European uprisings of the period?”

E) The New Historical Imagination

1) Why was the writing of history important to the Nationalistic movement?

2) What was the connection between history and the Romantic Movement?

3) How did the historian Leopold von Ranke change the writing of history?

4) How did science continue to challenge established religion during this time?

F) Why did ideologies have such a powerful appeal during this time?

G) Marx and Engels *The Communist Manifesto* p.856

1) How do Marx and Engels fit in to the new historical imagination that was prevalent around this same time?

2) Why did Marx and Engels believe that industrialism was a positive development?

H) Map 22.3 Languages of 19th century Europe

1) How does this map underline the inherent contradictions of nationalism in Europe?

2) What were the consequences of linguistic diversity within national boundaries?

3) Predict where linguistic diversity will create nationalistic problems.

IV) The Revolutions of 1848 (p. 858-869)

A) The Hungary Forties

- 1) Starting in 1845, what began to happen to food prices?

- 2) How did this effect the average peasant

- 3) What was the relationship between the potato, overpopulation and starvation in Ireland?

- 4) Give specific examples of how famine threatened social peace.

- 5) How did famine affect manufacturing?

B) Another French Revolution

1) The February Revolution

(a) Why did Louis-Philippe abdicate?

(b) Specifically, what were the first actions taken by the new Republic?

(c) How did the new government attempt to address the issue of unemployment? How did they pay for it?

(d) What effect did the February Revolution have on many segments of the population? Be specific and give examples

2) The June Days

(a) How did the government respond to the rising radicalism in the streets and in the national workshops?

(b) How did the workers of Paris respond to the closing of the workshops?

(c) How did the government respond to the workers?

3) Louis-Napoleon Bonaparte

(a) Why do you think that the National Assembly chose Bonaparte?

(b) How did Louis-Napoleon end the Second Republic

(c) Why did the Second Republic fail?

C) Nationalist Revolution in Italy

1) How did the Italians respond to the news of the February Revolution?

- 2) What stood in the way of national unity in Italy?

- 3) How did language impede unification attempts in Italy?

- 4) Who was Charles-Albert and how did he attempt to unify Italy?

D) Revolt and Reaction in Central Europe

1) Prussia and the Frankfurt Parliament

(a) What was the Frankfurt Parliament and why was it formed?

(b) What was the primary goal of German Nationalists?

(c) Why did the German princes have the advantage?

(d) How did Frederick William bring an end to the nationalist uprisings?

2) Ethnic Divisions in the Austrian Empire

(a) How did Emperor Ferdinand respond to student-led demonstration in Vienna

(b) What was the central problem facing Magyar nationalists?

(c) How did the Austrian government take advantage of ethnic division?

(d) Finally, what allowed the Austrian government to restore its position?

E) Aftermath to 1848

1) What marks did the Revolutions of 1848 leave on the political and social landscape in?

(a) France

(b) Italy

(c) German States

2) The book states the absence of Revolution was just as significant as a revolution. Why was there no revolution in:

(a) Great Britain

(b) Russia

3) What developments were consistent throughout Europe?

4) How did this period affect women?

5) What was the Crystal Palace and what did it symbolize?

F) Illustration: The Crystal Palace 1851

1) How is the Crystal Palace an example of British Nationalism?

2) How does this building demonstrate British industrial superiority?

G) Making Connections

1) Which of the ideologies of this period had the greatest impact on political events?

2) In what ways might industrialism be considered a force for peaceful change rather than a revolution?